THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9748. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3. 1784.

THEATRE ROYAL,

On SATURDAY Evening, February 6. 1784, will be presented,
The Historical Play of

KING HENRY THE FOURTH.

WITH THE

HUMOURS OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.

Sir John Falstaff, Mr COLLINS;
Prince of Wales, Mr CAUTHERLEY;
King Henry, Mr WILMOT-WELLS;
Hotspur, Mr WOODS;
And Lady Percy, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS.

To which will be added, a New Farce, (never acted here) called, The

RECEIPT TAX.

As performed at the Theatre-Royal, Hay-Market, with universal Applause.

Sir Harry Henpeckt Mr MOSS;
General Heartfree, Mr WILMOT WELLS;
Colonel Foible, Mr Bell; Frill, Mr Tannett; Clump, Mr Davis; Doctor Puzzle, Mr Sparks; Mr Jacobs, Mr Charteris; Farmer Flame, Mr Hallion; First Soldier, Mr Simpson; Second Soldier, Mr J. Bland; Third Soldier, Mr Bland, jun.; Postilion, Master Charteris;
And Mr Cook, Mr SUTHERLAND.
Maria, Mrs Woods; Frippet, Mrs Tannett;
And Lady Henpeckt, Mrs SPARKS.

In the City of Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee.

Breslaw's New Deceptions and Experiments,

Mrs Louis playing Solos and Scots Airs on the Violin; Sieur Arcelani Whistling the Notes; Sieur Andreas Magical Card-Deceptions; and the Venetian Rossignol's Imitation of various Birds, will be displayed as follows:

At ST MARY'S CHAPEL, NIDDERY'S WYND,
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next.

And likewise at the ASSEMBLY ROOM in PERTH, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant.

And also, at the ASSEMBLY ROOM in DUNDEE, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant.

In each place to begin at seven o'clock in the evenings.

The particulars of the performances will be displayed in the bills.

Admittance TWO SHILLINGS each person.

The rooms will be elegantly illuminated, warm, and commodiously prepared.

CHARITY ASSEMBLY.

UNDER the Protection of several Ladies of the first rank and distinction, there will be held, at DUNN's ROOMS, on Friday next, 5th March, AN ASSEMBLY. To begin at seven o'clock.

The whole profits to be applied by the the Managers of the Charity Work-house for the relief of the poor.

Tickets, price 3s. each, to be had of Mr Richard Richardson, Mr G. Spankie, and at all the principal booksellers and coffeehouses in town.

As the funds of the Charity Workhouse have of late been so very inadequate to the purpose of the institution, that the Managers have been obliged to withhold those temporary supplies they were accustomed to bestow, on objects of distress not maintained in the Workhouse, it is hoped the Nobility and Gentry will be pleased to patronize this attempt to procure some assistance to those who are left altogether destitute at this inclement season.

If humane persons should wish to give a little more on this occasion than the usual price of tickets to places of public entertainment, M Richardson, the treasurer of the Charity Workhouse, will give attendance every day for that purpose, at his Shop, opposite the Guard, as well as at the door of Mr Dunn's Rooms, on the evening of the Assembly.

On Monday next the 8th of March will be published,

A CATALOGUE

OF

A large and valuable Collection of Books.

In all the Branches of Science and Literature.

The Books are in fine condition, and will be sold off immediately, at the prices affixed in the catalogue.

Catalogues will be given out at the shop of WILLIAM CREECH, at the Cross.

Gentlemen in the country will be so good as desire their carriers to call for catalogues.

This Day is published,
Price in boards Seven Shillings and Sixpence,

AN

ACCURATE ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

REGISTERED ENTAILS IN SCOTLAND,

From the passing of an Act of Parliament in the year 1685, to the 4th of February 1784.

Containing the Number of the Entail as it stands on record; the Volume; the Folio; date of the Entail; date of Registration; Entailers Names, and the leading Lands, with the Shires in which all the lands lie.——By SAMUEL SHAW Writer in Edinburgh.

Sold by the Compiler, at Dalrymple's Office, Parliament-Square; and by his appointment they are also sold (for ready money only), at the shop of William Gibb, in the Parliament House.

Edinburgh, March 2. 1784.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL MACKAY, Commander of his Majesty's forces, &c. in North Britain, hereby gives notice, that he is ready to receive proposals from any person or persons, willing to supply, by contract, BREAD for his Majesty's 9th regiment of foot, now lying in Edinburgh Castle.

The bread is to be made of flour of good marketable wheat, out of which the first bran has been taken by means of an eight-shilling cloth. Each soldier's allowance of this bread for four days, is a well-baked loaf weighing six pounds.

The proposals to be sealed, and addressed to John Melville, Esq; Secretary to Lieutenant-General Mackay, on or before Saturday next the 6th instant.

Not to be repeated.

THE DILIGENCE from Edinburgh to Newcastle, by Berwick, set out the 2d March, from Mr Patterson's, foot of the Pleasance, at Six o'clock in the morning; and will continue to run, as formerly, every lawful day. Tickets to be had at Mr Paterson's.

ASHES.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Warehouse of Mr Laird, at Seaforth, upon Wednesday the 17th current,

1 Cask, weighing about 9 cwt. of PEARL ASHES.
1 Ditto, weighing about 21 cwt. POT ASHES, single key.
3 Casks, weighing each about 7 cwt. of WEED ASHES.

The Ashes and articles of roup will be shown by Mr Laird before the sale.

To LET, and entered to at Whitsunday first,

A HOUSE and SHOP and CELLARS on Bridge-street, adjoining to the Post-Office, presently possessed by Mr David Smith merchant.——For particulars apply to Alexander Greig, Bridge-street, Edinburgh.

STRIKING LIKENESSES.

MRS COLLINS respectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that she is removed from St Andrew's Street, to Miss Morrison's, (up one stair) Hill's Land, Shakespeare-Square, facing the eastern side of the Theatre; where she still continues to take the most

STRIKING LIKENESSES,

In small Aquatinto Portrait.

Price only Three Crowns, elegantly framed and glazed.

The picture taken at one short sitting.

Specimens to be seen from twelve to three every day.

HADDINGTON, March 1. 1784.

AT a Meeting of the Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the County of East Lothian, there was laid before the meeting, by direction of their representative in Parliament, "A Bill for the better establishing Parish Schools in that "part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for increasing the yearly sa"laries and emoluments of Parish School-masters, and for rendering the "payment of their salaries more certain and expeditious, with the "blanks filled up."

RESOLVED,

1mo, That the application of the School-masters to Parliament for such a bill without the knowledge and approbation of the landed interest in Scotland, upon whom this additional burden must fall, was highly improper and of very dangerous precedent.

2dly, That the provisions made for parochial schoolmasters by the law as it presently stands, are, in general, sufficiently ample, and that to increase these salaries, would have the effect of making them independent of teaching, and thereby defeat the salutary purposes of the act of parliament 1696, which intended the salaries therein established only as an aid to their industry.

RESOLVED, That in populous parishes, the emoluments arising to a diligent schoolmaster, joined to his salary, are fully sufficient for the education and maintenance of his family; and that in most of such parishes, where there are a great number of scholars to be taught, and the schoolmaster is, notwithstanding, poor, it arises either from incapacity or want of diligence, which obliges parents to resort to other teachers who have no parochial establishment, but who, notwithstanding, live comfortably, because they are diligent.

RESOLVED, That in extensive and thinly-inhabited parishes, where very few of the children can attend the parish-school, upon account of the distance of their residence from it, the salary now paid to such schoolmasters is more than adequate to any advantage the parish can derive from their labours.

RESOLVED, That this bill ought to be opposed in Parliament, and a copy of these resolution transmitted by the Preses of this Meeting to our representative in parliament, requesting that he will take such measures as will enable this county to be heard by council, against the passing of this bill into a law.

RESOLVED, That the following gentlemen, viz. Mr Buchan Hepburn, Preses of this Meeting, Mr Law of Elvingston, Mr Brown of Coalston, and Mr Lindsay of Eaglescairny, shall be a Committee, and any two of them a quorum, with power to them to correspond and meet with the Committees of such other counties in Scotland, as shall disapprove of the bill, and to concert joint measures for opposing it.

And appoint their resolutions to be published in the Edinburgh Mercury, Courant, and Advertiser.

Extracted from the minutes by

ALEX. FRASER, Clerk

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ADAM WATT Merchant in Kelso.

THAT the said Adam Watt, with concurrence of Thomas Fraser merchant in Kelso, one of his creditors, having applied for a sequestration of his estate, in terms of the late act of Parliament for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the same was awarded by the Lords of Council and Session, on the 12th day of February last, and a meeting of the Creditors appointed to be held at Kelso, in the Cross-Keys Inn there, upon the 28th day of February last, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim-factor upon the foresaid sequestrated estate, in terms of the statute. Which Meeting was accordingly held, and appointed Thomas Fair merchant in Kelso to be interim factor, and a general meeting of the creditors to be held within the said Cross-Keys Inn at Kelso, on the 3d day of April next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of chusing a trustee, in terms of the statute; and the said Thomas Fair having applied to the Sheriffs of Roxburghshire to name a day in each of the four succeeding weeks to be set apart for the examination of the said bankrupt, and of his family, or others acquainted with his business, the Sheriff appointed Wednesday the 10th, Wednesday the 17th, Wednesday the 24th, and Wednesday the 31st days of March instant, for the foresaid purpose. Of all which the said Thomas Fair gives this public notice, and invites the whole creditors of the said Adam Watt to be present at the foresaid diets of examination fixed by the Sheriffs, that they may have an opportunity of putting such questions as shall be judged of importance for rendering the discovery and surrender of the bankrupt's estate more complete.

(Signed) THO. FAIR.

A COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.

THE House, Office-houses, and Garden of WHITEHOUSE, near west end of Fisher-row of Musselburgh.—The House consists of a kitchen, dining-room, and drawing room, six bed rooms, besides rooms for servants; a stable for four horses, and coach-house in the Court, or Close, with sundry other conveniencies all in good repair.—The garden consists of about an English acre, in which there is a neat summer-house. The entry to be at Whitsunday first.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Whitehouse, or John Haldane writer in Edinburgh

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CORN BONDS.

Edin. March 3. 1784.

AT a numerous Meeting of the Merchants and Others who granted bond for the payment of the high duties on foreign grain imported into Scotland since the 25th September last,

SIR WILLIAM FORBES, Bart. in the Chair,

I. It was agreed, that an immediate application should be made for an act of Parliament to cancel these bonds, the expence of which to be defrayed by the parties concerned in proportion to the sums for which they have granted bonds.

II. That this their intention shall be published in the Edinburgh news-papers; and in case any of the merchants residing in the outports, in the like predicament, should incline to join the meeting, in the above-mentioned application, they are requested to transmit a certificate from their respective Custom-houses, of the amount of their bonds, of the names of the ships, masters, and quantities of grain imported, to Messr. ALLAN and STEUART Bankers in Edinburgh, when the same will be laid before the next meeting, which is to be held at the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, on Saturday the 13th current, at noon.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 27.

Per Quarter.	
Wheat, 40 s. a 49 s.	Boiling ditto, ditto.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Tick Beans, 26 s. a 29 s.
Rye, 25 s. a 28 s.	Small ditto, 31 s.
Oats, 16 s. a 23 s.	Tares, 25 s. a 30 s.
Barley, 20 s. a 34 s.	Per Sack.
Malt, 40 s. a 44 s.	Fine Flour, 40 s.
Grey Peafe, 30 s. a 31 s.	Second Sort, 30 s.
White ditto, ditto.	Rape Seed, ——

For the ABERDEEN JOURNAL.

SIR,

IF you think the following hints deserve a place, you may publish them, as I am certain they will be acceptable to a number of your readers as well as

Your humble Servant.

FOR several weeks past I have observed sundry advertisements both in the Aberdeen and Edinburgh papers, of ships bound for Halifax and other ports in North America, and some of those offering to carry out tradesmen and labourers for a very small hire.

As the present state of the country gives reason to apprehend that a numerous emigration will take place early in the spring, I propose the following hints as a remedy for the impending evil

It is to the heritors of the northern counties of Scotland that I speak. Do you think, gentlemen, that I am going to advise you to apply to Parliament for an act to prevent emigration? By no means, that would be bordering upon slavery! A doctrine contrary to the civil and religious principles of the British empire: a bill which certainly would be rejected by the legislature of the freest people upon earth. I am only to propose a few simple hints, in the power of every individual of you to put in practice.

1st, That every landholder cultivate and improve a certain part of his own estate.

2d, That he give suitable encouragement to his tenants to cultivate and improve the rest.

3d, That he take a concern in some useful manufacture of his country. By a landholder's taking an active part in improving his own lands, he not only gives bread to a number of the most useful part of his fellow-creatures; but he also finds a most agreeable amusement in seeing his fields plowed and sown, mowed and reaped; his dykes building; his ditches casting; his new grounds trenching and levelling; his hills planting; and his trees and hedges thriving apace; the fruits of which must all accrue to himself or family.

By giving suitable encouragement to tenants, I mean, that the landholder should divide his lands in convenient and well sized farms, make choice of the most active and industrious men he can find, give them long leases at moderate rents, and meliorations on steadings, dykes or hedges; at same time obliging them to follow some of the most approved methods in farming.

By so doing, the landholder has not only the pleasure of seeing his lands improved, and the art of husbandry advancing hastily strides all around him, but he has also a satisfaction (pleasing to the humane and humane) of seeing his tenants have decent habitations, food, and raiment, and in a situation able to pay their rents punctually.

Hitherto, in several of the northern counties, two modes have prevailed in setting leases; the most general one, was, when the lease of a farm of any tolerable reputation came near the expiry, a land doctor was called. His worship attended, (often in a carriage) visited the grounds at any season, no matter though covered with snow, and at one look declared it worth so and so much an acre, generally about double the old rent. The price being fixed, the possessor was brought to the necessity of holding it at the doctor's price, or removing. The other mode was, to advertise such and such tacks to be set, for such number of years as could be agreed upon. For these a number of offerers appeared, (especially if the farms were small) such as farming servants, and petty tradesmen; these would-be farmers promised whatever his honour pleased, and seemed well satisfied with a lease of a dozen or fewer years. Another sort of offerers very serviceable to the landholder, were those who had any grudge or quarrel at their neighbour, who to be even with him were sure to offer height or grassum for his possession. To such a length were matters of this kind come, that it became a common proverb among the landed gentlemen, "There can be no rule to know how much rent a "farm is worth; it is always worth what it will fetch." But alas! the fallacy of this maxim is but too easily proved. What has the last year done, one ill year? It has reduced seven-tenths of the farmers of this poor country to a state of inability to pay their rents, to a state of hunger and nakedness, to a state almost of beggary. Surely had not the rents been too high, one deficient crop could not have ruined so many. Is it then to be wondered at (my countrymen in general) if thousands emigrate to America, there to search for the necessaries of life, which their own country denies them? No, it is a certain fact, that thousands will go; many went last year from different parts of the country, particularly from Speyside. Those people have wrote their friends from Nova Scotia, that they got a hearty welcome, and have now meat, work, and wages; their success, no doubt, will encourage others to follow their example. And you, gentlemen landholders, the consequences will be, that your land will lie unmanured, if you do not in time take the matter into consideration. Many of you have but nominal rentals already; but to have no tenants at all, will be worse and worse. Rouse, then, before it be too late, gentlemen! and employ as many labourers as you possibly can for some time; give your tenants encouragement to do the same, and fail not to embark in some useful manufacture. It is only by such means that you can avert the impending evil.

Let some friends to their country take the lead; some there are among you who have shewn a liberality to the poor; some have had pity on their tenants, and taken a reduced price for their farms; others have given a reduction of fifteen or twenty per cent. of their rents; but none have been so just or generous as to pass the half, or even a third of their rents, though they well knew, that their tenants did not reap one fifth of an ordinary crop for 1782. I have heard, indeed, of one Aberdeenshire gentleman, whose benevolence far exceeds that of his countrymen, in discharging all his tenants without receiving one sixpence at their hands. Some abler hand I hope will improve upon these hints, and illustrate the necessity of taking a matter of so much moment into consideration.

R. B.

HALFPENNY 1624 HALFPENNY

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 28.

Whitehall, Feb. 28.

THE King has been pleafed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, for granting to the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Shannon, George Viſcount Mount-Edgecumbe, and Thomas Lord Walſingham, the office of Vice-Treaſurer of the kingdom of Ireland.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Baſil Cochrane, Adam Smith, James Buchanan, and James Edgar, Eſquires, together with David Reid, Eſqr to be Commiſſioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms and other duties in Scotland.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Feb.* 27.

The Three Crowns, Hellenquiſt, from Briſtol to Philadelphia, is totally loſt near Egg-harbour; ten of the crew and one paſſenger drowned.

Extract of a letter from St Lucia, dated 28 Dec. Captain Lewis, of the ſhip Adventure, is juſt now arrived; that veſſel was wrecked after a hard Gale of wind, which continued from the 27th of Nov. to the 8th of this month, in long. 65 from London, and lat. 35. The crew were picked up by an American ſloop, and afterwards taken on board a Dutch frigate, which landed them at Martinique.

The True Flemiſher, Jaunque, from Oſtend to Cadiz, foundered on the Arenas Gordas, near the Bar of St Lucar, and all on board periſhed.

Limirick, 18. A veſſel from Briſtol to this port, is on ſhore at Balte; cargo ſaved, but the veſſel it is feared will be loſt.

The Lord Campden, Griffiths, from Philadelphia, is totally loſt in Dublin bay.

The Julius Cæſar, Lee, from Cadiz to New-England, is totally loſt on Cape Cods.

The Delight, Jackſon, from Dungarvon, is arrived at Pool, after a tedious paſſage, with ſome damage, having run on a ledge of rocks going into Pool.

The Jupiter, of Newcaſtle, Atkinſon, from London, got on ſhore the 22d inſtant, in Filey Bay near Scarborough, and it is feared will be loſt.

The Friend's Delight, Harriſon, from Liſbon to London, returned to Liſbon with damage, and diſcharged.

Captain Muirhead of the Flora, from Liſbon, ſpoke the Olive Branch, Trew, the 17th inſt. in lat. 44. 20. long. 11. 16. all well, five days from the Lizard.

The Seahorſe frigate, arrived off Plymouth from Madras, ſailed the 22d of October. Arrived at the Cape the 9th of December, ſailed from thence the 27th, and did not touch at St Helena.

The following men of war left at the Cape. Hero, Monarcho, Cumberland, Exeter, Africa, St Carl's, Europe, Sceptre, and Ninade.

The Euridice frigate arrived at the Cape in Dec. 1783. Swallow, at ditto, the 12th. Sailed the 21ſt December.

The Kent arrived at Madras from Bengal, 13th of September, 1783. The Vanſittart ſailed for Maſulipatam and Bengal, 21ſt ditto. The Southampton for Vizagapatam and Bengal, 23d ditto. Pigot, Atlas, Earl of Oxford, for Bengal, the 24th ditto.

The True Briton is in ſuch good condition, that ſhe is diſpatched to China by the Eaſtern route, with the other Europe ſhips.

The Latham, in ſuch bad condition, cannot receive ſufficient repair in Madras road, to take on board a cargo.

Sailed from Madras for Bombay, on the 18th of September, under command of Sir Richard Bickerton, the Gibraltar, Monmouth, Defence, Worceſter, Burford, Eagle, and Hound men of war.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 27.

PASSED the Wiggenhall Drainage bill.

Ordered Goodhard's petition to be conſidered on Monday. Ordered alſo a liſt of Proprietors of the Bank of Scotland.

Read a ſecond time, the Shrewſbury poor, and Scotch Proteſtant Bill, and committed the laſt for Wedneſday. Read likewiſe a ſecond time, Neſbitt's divorce bill, and committed for Monday ſe'ennight.

Mr Mitford, from the Treaſury, preſented accompts of fees of Cuſtoms in Scotland; and from the Cuſtoms in Scotland eleven accompts: Likewiſe two books of Servants and Carriage duties from the Exciſe in Scotland, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Steele preſented copies of Memorials and Treaſury Minutes.

Mr Brett, from the Admiralty, preſented an eſtimate of the navy debt, and of the number of ſeamen and marines employed in 1783, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker having read his Majeſty's anſwer to the Addreſs of the Houſe,

Lord *Beauchamp* roſe to make two propoſitions, and at the ſame time to ſtate ſome reaſons for his conduct on Wedneſday laſt, in moving the adjournment to this day. The noble Lord ſaid, his views with regard to that motion aroſe merely out of the circumſtances was in, and which ſtill continued, when he had the honour of ſubmitting that motion to the Houſe, which he had underſtood to have been much cenſured by ſome of the Members, whom he differed ſo very materially from in his ideas of the Conſtitution.

He thought it highly neceſſary, that the conſideration of the King's anſwer ſhould be conducted with coolneſs and deliberation. He could not ſubmit to the idea, that ſhould any thing happen to induce his Majeſty to give an anſwer at the ſame time ungracious to the Houſe, and militating with the principles of the conſtitution, the addreſs ſhould be conſidered in the moment of heat and paſſion; and when there was a poſſibility that the Houſe would reciege ſuch an anſwer, which he had ſome degree of *foreknowledge* they would, he felt it his duty to remove, if circumſtances ſhould give him the power, every probability of treating the queſtion except with ſuch moderation as would be moſt deſireable and becoming. At the ſame time, however, he could not but obſerve, that thoſe Gentlemen who were moſt fond of puſhing prerogative to the extent of the letter, ſhould conſider, that the privileges of that Houſe were held by the tenure. So, if it was right to puſh the prerogative veſted in the Crown to its utmoſt length, who would ſay that the Houſe of Commons were not equally entitled to puſh their privileges to the utmoſt extent the Conſtitution had given them; and if this was right in the Crown, it followed that it muſt be ſo with the Commons.

If a contrary doctrine was attempted to be eſtabliſhed, it would overthrow the equilibrium of the conſtitution. It would endeavour to confirm the dangerous ſyſtem, that the Crown had an excluſive right of exerciſing its prerogative; but that the Houſe of Commons, though poſſeſſing privileges by the very ſame right, had not a power of ſo employing its immunities. The noble Lord ſaid he meant to apply this reaſoning to any thing that might appear ungracious in the Anſwer of the Crown, which, conſtitutionally ſpeaking, alone belonged to the Miniſters, and to what the event might be in the conduct of that Houſe with reſpect to the ſupplies. He wiſhed alſo to conſider the ſupplies as ſeparate from public credit; but would not go ſo far as to ſay what might be his ultimate deciſion, though his wiſhes went moſt cordially with a ſupply. He could not, however, think of doing buſineſs till the King's Anſwer ſhould be conſidered, after it had come formally before the Houſe. He moved, therefore, that the conſideration of the King's Anſwer be put off till Monday.—His Lordſhip followed this by a ſecond motion, that the Houſe adjourn till Monday, after his firſt motion ſhould be decided. His view in this, he again repeated, was, in the preſent inſtance, as well as in that of the adjournment of Wedneſday, merely to give time for deliberation; to which he ſhould ſubjoin another motive, that he *then* underſtood a negociation was on foot to effect that object (an union) which was ſo much the deſire of every well-wiſher to his country.

Sir *Richard Smith* thought the eſtimates of the navy, which were that day to come before the Houſe, of too much importance to be put off for a moment, and he had no idea how any perſons could think of a motion of adjournment.

Mr *Pitt* ſaid, he did not object to the motion for taking the anſwer into conſideration on Monday; but he ſhould moſt certainly oppoſe the adjournment.

Sir *William Dolben* deemed it unconſtitutional in Lord Beauchamp to ſay he had a foreknowledge of the King's Anſwer: It was a dangerous doctrine, and ought to be diſcouraged; and, for his own part, he could not reconcile the points of *falſe honour* that were concealed under the garb of public good in ſome perſons who acted in the oppoſition. He ſhould ſet his face, therefore, againſt procraſtination, and thought the dignity of the Houſe was neither wounded nor affected by the King's Anſwer.

Mr *Fox* owned his noble friend had carried his ideas a little too far, in ſaying that he had a fore-knowledge of what the King's anſwer might be. It would have been as well, he thought, if that expreſſion had not dropped from the noble Lord, who, however, did not mean it in any ſenſe that could meet the moſt trifling objection. The noble Lord moſt certainly meant, that he had collected from the various reports which had circulated within a few days, that the addreſs would not be complied with, and it was moſt undoubtedly a fact which could not be controverted, that never was ſuch an anſwer given to an addreſs of that Houſe ſince the Houſe of Brunſwick had ſate on the throne, nor was the like to be found in the annals of this country. With reſpect to what an Hon. Baronet had ſaid of punctilios, if he meant to apply them to that ſide of the Houſe, he did not know how the application could be conſidered juſt, as he never heard of a point of honour which was wiſhed to be concealed; it was rather the property of honour, in ſuch caſes, to deſire to be public, and not hid under the ſhelter of any circumſtances or ſituation. It was the very eſſence of honour, that it aroſe out of the idea which the public might attach to a conduct, that muſt come within general obſervation, and not that which ſhould continue hid, and remain for ever buried in obſcurity, or inveloped in circumſtances that would render it impenetrable to obſervation: With reſpect then to the two queſtions, coupled as they were, it was a neceſſary conſequence that the one muſt follow the other; for who would deſire, that the Houſe ſhould proceed to any ſort of buſineſs till the King's anſwer ſhould be conſidered? and he truſted there was hardly to be found a man who would deſire the Houſe to proceed with precipitation to conſider that anſwer. As to the ſupplies, the call for thoſe next to be moved was not preſſing; and whatever might be his *ultimate* reſolution, he deſired it might not be conſidered that he meant by his ideas on that day to withhold the ſupplies, or as it was before invidiouſly conſtrued, that *poſtponing* was withholding.

Sir *Adam Ferguſon* condemned the delay from Wedneſday, and again till Monday; and ſaid the poſtponing the public buſineſs was occaſioned by Oppoſition.

Lord *Beauchamp* defended the delay on Wedneſday. If he had had any proper view in it, he ſaid it would not have been ſeconded by a perſon of Mr Vyner's independent deſcription. As to the word *fore knowledge*, was there a man in that Houſe who had heard the debates for the laſt ſix weeks, that had not a preſentiment that the King's anſwer would be what it had been? He did not wiſh to mix any thing he had ſaid with the royal name, for he conſidered the anſwer ſolely as the Miniſter's.

Mr *Vyner* ſaid, that though he did not ſecond the motion for adjournment, yet he highly approved of it; conſidering Lord Muncaſter's argument, that none of the confidents of Miniſters were in the Houſe to oppoſe it at that time, as an inſult to their dignity, and implying as if that Houſe was to wait the conveniencies and inconveniences of the Miniſter.

Commodore *Johnſtone* ſaid it looked as if the nature of things was become inverted, and that all that was virtuous was now deteſtable, when it was deſired to diſmiſs ſuch integrity and abilities as Mr Pitt's.

Lord *Beauchamp* replied, that it was only deſired that his place might be conſidered as vacant.

Commodore *Johnſtone* endeavoured to pin down the noble Lord to thoſe words, and to ſhow an inconſiſtency between them and the addreſs for their diſmiſſion. He oppoſed the motion alſo, as creating a delay dangerous to public credit, and condemned the adjournment on Wedneſday.

Mr *Huſſey* wiſhed it to be fairly and diſtinctly pointed out where the danger lay in adjourning till Monday, and ſaid he would then oppoſe the motion. He approved it, however, at preſent, as well as that of Wedneſday. He deprecated thoſe hoſtilities, the thoughts of which made his very blood run cold. Public credit, however, had nothing to ſay to the preſent queſtion, or that ſpecies of ſupply of which a price had been given. Too much deliberation, in his opinion, could not be given to the King's anſwer; on this account he thought the motion for adjournment very proper.

Lord Beauchamp's firſt motion was then put and carried.

The queſtion for adjournment being afterwards put, Mr Pitt in a very ſhort ſpeech oppoſed it.

Lord *Muncaſter* called the adjournment of Wedneſday a mean, dirty, paltry trick.

Lord *Beauchamp* truſted the noble Lord did not mean to apply that language perſonally to him.

Lord *Muncaſter* ſaid, certainly not, but he condemned the reſolution at large.

Mr *Powis* and Mr *Marſham* both ſupported the motion, expreſſing, at the ſame time, their reſpect for Mr Pitt, but they ſaw the conſtitution in a ſituation that greatly diſtreſſed them.

Earl *Nugent* oppoſed the motion. He was againſt all delay of the important buſineſs of the public, either for months, weeks, or days; but what are months compoſed of, but of days? and why may not reaſons be given for delaying the ſupplies for the one term, as well as for the other? This temper of the Houſe to poſtpone, and perhaps ultimately to refuſe the ſupplies, had cauſed, he ſaid, a moſt alarming rumour—a rumour he would call it, for it was, indeed, no more; and he hoped Gentlemen would not imagine he believed it, for the report was in itſelf incredible! namely, that the Mutiny Act was not to be paſſed, or only to be paſſed for a ſhort time. Thus were Miniſters, thus was the Crown, to be awed into a compliance with the caprice, into a ſubmiſſion to the punctilios of that Houſe, by the terror of a diſbanding of the army!

Lord *North* argued againſt the opinion of the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, relative to with-holding the ſupplies, on the old ground, that there is a material difference between poſtponing and refuſing them. He ſaid, he wiſhed to reconcile his wiſhes to forward the operations of Government with the honour, the dignity, and independence of the Houſe of Commons. It would be inconſiſtent in the extreme with their former declarations, if they were now to go into the buſineſs of a ſupply, without taking time to conſider what ſhould be the tenor of their conduct after the anſwer they had received from his Majeſty; the anſwer, perhaps, was not an ungracious one; yet he would affirm, that it came the neareſt to an ungracious anſwer of any that had been delivered to an addreſs of that Houſe ſince the acceſſion of the Houſe of Brunſwick. Some Gentlemen had declared themſelves favourable to union; now thoſe ſurely who are deſirous of union, cannot be averſe to the adjournment, as it will give men's minds time to cool, and afford that moderation of temper from reflection ſo neceſſary to diſpoſe them to reconciliation. He wiſhed the contending parties would drop all little bickerings and animoſities; he liked not theſe trifling diſputes, like what the Prince of *Conde* called in the wars of the *Fronde, les guerres des pots de chambre*. His Lordſhip then claimed the attention of the Houſe to the ill treatment he had perſonally experienced, in carrying up the addreſs to his Majeſty. Many addreſſes, he ſaid, had been carried up in the courſe of his preſent Majeſty's reign; yet none had met with ſuch ignominious treatment as the laſt addreſs of that honourable Houſe; no Common Councilman, charged with a petition from the city, had ever been uſed ſo opprobriouſly, as to be hiſſed at within the Palace. The impartial multitude, who ſtood without, had borne teſtimony to their patriotiſm and regard for the conſtitution, with applauſe and acclamation; but it was reſerved to their entrance within the veſtibule of the Palace, for them to experience contempt and indignation. Would not this very circumſtance juſtify the motion made by a noble Lord (Lord Beauchamp) for an adjournment to this day, after they ſhould have received his Majeſty's anſwer? Would not this prove the policy and expediency of the meaſure? For after the Houſe of Commons had been ſo diſgraced, who could have anſwered for their preſerving that temper with which all their deliberations ſhould be ſeaſoned? This might have inflamed the minds of men in ſuch a manner, as to ruin entirely all hopes of union, ſo much wiſhed for, and ſo repeatedly called for, by ſeveral Members of that Houſe. The flame ſuch treatment had kindled perhaps had not *yet* ſufficiently ſubſided—for which reaſon, as well as for others, he ſhould vote for the adjournment till Monday.—The country was not in ſuch a ſtate as immediately to require the ſupplies for the navy, (and he dared Miniſters to aſſert the contrary) and therefore no harm could ariſe from poſtponing the conſideration of them, though a great deal of benefit might reſult from it. An honourable Gentleman (Governor Johnſtone) has complained, that we are not ſufficiently explicit, and has dared us to ſpeak out.———Have we not ſpoken out? Have we not openly declared our opinion of miniſters? With all the tenderneſs and reſpect due to the Crown, we have proceeded in a regular gradation, and taken every preliminary ſtep in our power to take, till, at length, we complied with the requiſition of the miniſter, and addreſſed the Sovereign to remove him: and what pretence has he now to ſet up for continuing in office, and for adviſing his Majeſty to pay no regard to the loyal addreſs of the repreſentatives of his people? The Honorable Gentleman has vouchſafed to relieve the majority of this Houſe from corruption. He has declared us ſo corrupt, that we cannot be corrupted into a compliance with the counſels of the Court.) This Parliament has voted ſucceſſively againſt three miniſters nominally, and ſupported by the Crown, and therefore it is corrupt: formerly corruption conſiſted in bowing to the influence of the Crown; but now the caſe is reverſed, and this Houſe is corrupt in proportion as it oppoſes that influence. Much has been ſaid relative to the detriment with which the delay of the ſuppies will be attended. But from whom does that delay originate? From a Miniſter, who, for ſix weeks together, has continued in office in oppoſition to the ſenſe of the majority of the Houſe Commons, or from thoſe who have made every conceſſion conſiſtent with their own honour, and the dignity of that Houſe, to meet him on fair grounds of conciliation? Will twenty-four hours then, or two days, ſo far impede and obſtruct the public buſineſs, as to cauſe more miſchief than an impediment of ſo many weeks thrown in the way by the obſtinacy and ſelf-intereſt of an individual. But the country is againſt us; this is now the cant, the watch-word of the times, no leſs unfounded in fact than abſurd in application. But, ſaid his Lordſhip, let us grant that the country is at preſent againſt us; yet, let them have but a little time, even a month, for ſerious deliberation; let them but have time to conſider the nature of the conteſt, how little it is perſonal, and how much it is involved with the intereſt of the conſtitution, and I am perſuaded, they will be converted to oppoſite ſentiments; and for, this reaſon we ſhould with for time, and endeavoured to prevent a diſſolution of Parliament. The noble Earl who ſpoke laſt, ſays, a rumour has gone forth, that the mutiny bill is to be rejected, or that it is to be paſſed only for a ſhort term; and at this, he expreſſes much concern and apprehenſion. However exceptionable a ſhort mutiny bill may be, I am ſure it is not worſe than a ſhort memory; and if his Lordſhip has not the misfortune to labour under this latter inconvenience, he would recollect, that only the laſt year we had two ſhort mutiny bills. The firſt mutiny bill was voted for a month only; the ſecond for two months, and the third continues to the preſent time. He expreſſes his alarm leſt the army ſhould be diſbanded; but the alarm to Members of this Houſe ſhould be, leſt *they* ſhould be diſbanded. A diſſolution of Parliament is more to be apprehended at preſent, that a diſſolution of the army. His Lordſhip contended, that as they wiſhed not to concur in diſgracing themſelves, all their meaſures ſhould be adapted to avert this calamity. If miniſters could keep their places till the month of April, or perhaps they would have no objection to retain them to June, when the weather would be warmer and fitter for their purpoſes, the ſyſtem was to get over the buſineſs of the nation, and then to ſend them home to their conſtituents, to anſwer for their conduct. This, he hoped, would be poſtponed till the people ſhould recover their ſenſes. Some perſons amuſed themſelves

…al of newspapers, and he could not help com-…ruction, as they afforded much inſtruction and in-…modern hiſtory; ſuch might have read of the dan-…likely to incur, at the awful moment, when he …his conſtituents. An addreſs had been ſent from …and, to give Gentlemen an idea of the riſk he …if not being re-elected, he could aſſure them, that it …ed by one of his conſtituents. With regard to union, …his wiſhes for it; though union would not be …vantageous to him; *Vita conradi, mors Caroli q* …gave notice for him to retire to a private ſtation. …nion, he might poſſibly be in office, but with it no …as left; notwithſtanding, he wiſhed for it as eager-…e in that Houſe, and had gone as far to obtain it. …return was made by Miniſters? Did they advance …meet him? Some time back they called out for im-…without having before their eyes the terrors of an …jury in the other Houſe; ſince that they wanted …and that had been productive hitherto of as little …y probably expected from the former. His Lord-…ded, with declaring, that the Houſe was now upon …nd he hoped the trial would laſt long enough, and …ould not be condemned with precipitation, or un…e hoped the people would not judge raſhly, but ma…thoroughly weigh the preſent circumſtances of that …d become ſenſible how much its intereſts were involv…their own.

…other Gentlemen ſpoke.

…uſtion being at laſt put, there appeared,

Ayes	—	175
Noes	—	168
Majority		—7

…ned till Monday.

LONDON—*Feb.* 28.

…n aſſure our readers from indiſputable authority, that …dable endeavours of Mr Marſham and Mr Powys, …egociation for an union of parties was opened on …y laſt. Theſe gentlemen were with Mr Fox at De…houſe on the ſubject at the time when the Commons …with the Addreſs; and on that account he was pre…om being at St James's.

…egociation continued next day, and we underſtand …roceeded ſo far that written preliminaries have paſſed …Pitt, by the hands of the negociators, to the Duke …and.

…ſday there was a meeting of members at the houſe of …in St James's Place, and it was the moſt numerous …of the meetings that have been held during the whole …contention.

…ſuddenneſs of the diviſion yeſterday in the Houſe of …es, ſhut out about twenty of the majority, who were …with the Prince of Wales and other places. Seven of theſe …men arrived at the door after it was ſhut. The follow…e ſaid to have been among the excluded, viz. Colonel …d, Sir Thomas Dundas, Mr Delme, Lord Melbourn, …Rawlinſon, Hon. Mr Fitzwilliam, Mr Coke, ſen. Mr …un. Mr Thomas Onſlow, Lord Middleton, Mr Raw…and Mr Sturt.

…ugh the numbers in the diviſion of the Commons yeſter…ening (at eight o'clock) were not remarkably great, yet …ouſe was extremely full; but many of the members had …off early, and a ſtill greater number had retired to din…it being the general opinion, that the queſtion would not …een put before twelve.

…he Seahorſe frigate, arrived off Plymouth, from Madras, …from thence the 22d of October, arrived at the Cape the …f December, and ſailed from thence the 27th, and did …uch at St Helena.

…he following gentlemen were paſſengers on board the Sea…, viz. Major Maule, Captain Power of the 20th regiment, …tenant Carruthers of the 47th regiment, Lieut. Treen of …ooth, Lieut. Buckle and Home of the navy.

…eneral Stuart was diſmiſſed the 17th of December, and on …vening of that day was arreſted at the Garden houſe by …tenant Gomond Fort-Adjutant, and Mr Stanton, Lord …artney's Secretary, and conducted to his own houſe in the …; he was ſending off orders to the King's troops.—Col. …g was appointed Lieutenant-General and Commander in …f, in conſequence of Sir John Burgoyne's refuſing to take …command, not conſidering General Stuart as diſmiſſed the …ice. Col. Lang, on the 18th, went to the Mount, to take …command of the army, whom Sir John Burgoyne at firſt …ſed to obey, and left the army to Lieut. Col. Floyd. There …a proſpect of peace with Tippoo.

A circumſtance has recently occurred in India, which will …ntribute to throw ſome light upon a dark and myſterious tran…ction that can ſcarcely be recollected without horror, and …ich never has been explained to the ſatisfaction of mankind. …e unfortunate Lord Pigot has hitherto been conſidered as the …im of that barbarous policy which prevails in the Eaſt, of …patching thoſe who ſtand in the road of intereſt, or who are …ely to bring the guilty to puniſhment; and the event which …e allude to will probably confirm this idea in the opinion of …e world.—We have it from the moſt indubitable authority, …at General S——, who was known to have had a principal …and in the impriſonment of his Lordſhip, and the conſequent …verities which are ſuppoſed to have put a period to his exi…ence, has been endeavouring to practiſe the ſame meaſures …pon Lord Macartney, and had conducted his plans upon ſuch …probable grounds, that it almoſt required a miraculous interpo…ition to prevent their taking effect. This military cha…acter had perſuaded great part of the army to believe, that …the government of his Lordſhip was weak, inefficacious, and …injurious to the Company's intereſt; and that for the ſafe…ty and welfare of our Aſiatic poſſeſſions, it would be proper …to put his Lordſhip into confinement, till they could learn …from Europe in what manner they ſhould proceed. So ſecret…ly were theſe meaſures conſtructed, that it was not till almoſt …at the moment when they were going to be put in execution, …that his Lordſhip diſcovered this conſpiracy; but his activity …and vigilance, which are always at watch for the ſecurity of …his government, enabled him luckily to detect it, and to take …into cuſtody the man who had been the cauſe of this dreadful …attempt to diſturb the harmony of government, juſt at the very …period when his own ſafety was ſo immediately in danger. The …General is now on his paſſage home, under a ſtrict guard; and …there will be brought with him ſuch evidence of the truth of …the truth of all the circumſtances above ſtated, as will place …his character in no very reſpectable a light, and perhaps will be attended with conſequences of a very ſerious nature. *Eng. Chron.*

A merchant in the city has received a letter from St Kitt's, which ſays, that while the French kept poſſeſſion of that iſland, the planters there would not bring their ſugars out for ſale, but reſerved them till they could ſend them to England, and that they have ſugars enough to load any fleet that comes there from London, or other parts of England, and have a fine proſpect of a good crop next year.

An expreſs was yeſterday ſealed at the Admiralty-office, which was ſent off to Portſmouth, to be forwarded by a cutter to Commodore Sir John Lindſay, who commands the Britiſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean; it is ſaid to contain inſtructions for that officer, on account of the war between the Dutch and the Venetians, which is likely to break out in that quarter, that no prizes made by either of thoſe powers are to be permitted to be brought into Gibraltar, under any pretence whatever.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Feb. 28.

Bank Stock, —	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 75¾ a ⅞.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 57⅛ a ¼.	Ditto New Ann. 57⅛ a ¼.
3 per cent. red. 58¼.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills, —
Long Ann. 17 5-16ths a ⅜.	Navy Bills, 18¼ diſc.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 5-16ths a ⅜.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
India Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Light Long Ann. —
India Bonds paid, 28 a 30 diſc.	Prizes, —
Ditto unpaid, —	

WIND AT DEAL, Feb. 27, W. N. W.

EXCHANGES LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, 35 10 2 U a 35 11 2½ U.	Rotterdam, 36 1 2½ U.
Ditto Sight, 35 7.	Agio of the Bank with Holland, 5 per cent.

EDINBURGH.

[The London Poſt did not arrive this evening till near *Five o'Clock.*]

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, March 1.

"I HAVE obſerved different accounts of the late proceedings of our Good Town. I can vouch for the following. By comparing it with the others, you can judge of their authenticity.

"The Addreſs to his Majeſty was firſt moved at a Meeting of the Managers of the Merchants Houſe, by ſome gentlemen who thought that the preſent ſtate of public affairs called for the attention of the people. It was oppoſed by a gentleman high in office, by much an over-match for them in the art of *managing* a popular meeting. With the aſſiſtance of no more than one or two individuals, whoſe private ſentiments were againſt the meaſure, he acted with ſuch dexterity, firſt in the Merchants Houſe, and afterwards in the Town Council, that, tho' he dared not venture the direct queſtion, *Addreſs or not?* yet, by the uſe made of his influence with ſome, and the irreſolution or exceſſive caution of others, he carried it on the previous queſtion, in both places, *Delay for the preſent.*

"The Gentlemen who firſt moved in the buſineſs then publiſhed an advertiſement in their own name, calling a meeting of the Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, and other inhabitants. This Meeting was numerous and reſpectable. Some Gentlemen of the neighbouring Univerſity honoured it with their preſence, aſſuming, on this occaſion, the character of inhabitants. The Deacons of the Trades, too, attended by order of their Corporations.

"Soon after twelve o'clock, Mr Ritchie was called to the chair. It ſeemed to be expected that the Magiſtrates would be preſent; and buſineſs was delayed, till it was learned that a meeting of the Council, with ſome other Gentlemen of the Town, had been called at half-paſt-eleven, and was not then broke up. Whether this Meeting had been called at ſo critical an hour, to form a plan of oppoſition, or to keep ſuſpected members out of the way, is not generally known; but the conſequence was, that only a few of the moſt ſturdy opponents of the propoſed meaſure made their appearance.

"The Chairman having called on the gentlemen who ſigned the advertiſement, to explain the purpoſes of the Meeting, Mr Henderſon, in a few words, ſtated the preſent ſituation of public affairs, urged the propriety of addreſſes from the people on ſuch alarming occaſions, and informed, that it was for this purpoſe the Meeting had been called, as notified in the advertiſement; and that he had in his hand an addreſs prepared by the Gentlemen who had taken the lead in this buſineſs, to which he referred, as expreſſing his own and their ſentiments, and *moved, that the ſame be now read, for the conſideration of the Meeting.*

"It now appeared that both parties were ignorant of the number of their friends among the citizens. The movers, ſeeming afraid of a baffle, proceeded with great moderation. The oppoſition, confident in their ſuppoſed ſtrength, attempted, when the addreſs was propoſed to be read, to ſcout it with a hiſs,—the firſt ever heard at a Glaſgow Meeting. But the general ſentiments being ſoon diſcovered, the Addreſs was permitted to be quietly read, purporting an aſſurance of loyalty to his Majeſty's perſon, and attachment to the Conſtitution, with a firm reſolution to ſupport and defend it, in all its branches, as eſtabliſhed at the Revolution.

"Three Gentlemen ſpoke on the other ſide. The firſt was, for ſome time, heard with attention; but having turned towards the lower end of the room, and pronounced, with peculiar emphaſis, the word *Popery*, it was ill received. He was interrupted; and, though he afterwards propoſed an amendment, he ſat down without reading it. The next propoſed the old expedient—a delay—for a reaſon which had been urged with ſome effect on former occaſions, becauſe we did not yet know which party might ſoon be uppermoſt: it now met with all the notice it deſerved. The laſt of theſe three Gentlemen, Mr Profeſſor Millar, ſpoke with his uſual animation and ability. Among other ingenious arguments, he endeavoured to perſuade his audience, that though they had an undoubted right to addreſs, yet, being altogether unfit to judge when to exerciſe ſuch right, they might expect, whenever they attempted it, to be made the tools of a faction. This was conſidered as an inſult. That ſpecies of argument, unfortunately introduced to ſupport his ſide of the queſtion, was now turned againſt himſelf. The hiſs was fierce. He explained—he ſaw many of his friends in the room—he could not poſſibly be underſtood to mean any thing perſonal—all he had ſaid was *mere hypotheſis.* But the indignation of many was ſuch, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty the Chairman prevailed with them to hear him to an end.

"After a ſhort reply, the Addreſs was voted in form, read a ſecond time, and approved of by a majority of at leaſt twenty to one.

"It was immediately ſigned by ſuch as could wait. It was then left at an Inſurance-office for the ſubſcriptions of the reſt, and of thoſe who could not conveniently attend the meeting. And though no means were uſed, except diſperſing a hand-bill, mentioning where it was to be found, the number of ſubſcriptions was greater than had ever been known at a Glaſgow addreſs; and many called to ſign after it was gone.

"It is, without all doubt, the moſt fair, unſolicited, and popular Addreſs ever ſent from this city, and yields, in reſpectability, to none; for, beſides the ſubſcriptions of the Deacons of the Trades, in name of, and by authority from their reſpective corporations, and of the Deacon Convener, in name and by appointment of the Trades-Houſe, it is ſubſcribed by upwards of eleven hundred individual citizens, poſſeſſed of at leaſt four fifths of the whole wealth of Glaſgow."

ANONYMOUS *will obſerve, that the above ſupercedes the neceſſity of inſerting his favour, which ſhould otherwiſe have had a place.*

Extract of a letter from Haddington, March 1.

"This day, the Gentlemen of this county met here, for the purpoſe of addreſſing the King, upon the preſent ſtate of the nation.—Mr *Buchan Hepburn* of Smeaton choſen Preſes.

"As ſoon as the Preſes took the chair, he aroſe, and explained the intent for which the Meeting was called. Upon this Mr *Law* moved an Addreſs, which being ſeconded by Mr *Brown* of Coalſton, was very ably oppoſed by Dr *Barclay* and the Hon. Mr *Charteris*. The former declared himſelf againſt Addreſſes in general; ſaid, that they were uſually ſet a-foot to promote factious deſigns, and that the ſentiments of the public could never be collected by them. The previous queſtion being called for, *Addreſs, or not?* It was reſolved to *addreſs.*

"The Preſes then produced a copy of one, which he ſaid was very moderate. It condemned no Miniſter, and applauded as few, and was, as he ſaid all public declarations ſhould be, couched in a ſtile that could give offence to none. He further expatiated, at a conſiderable length, upon the excellence of the Britiſh Conſtitution, which, he ſaid, could never be injured, ſo long as the Legiſlative and Executive part of Government were kept ſeparate. Then, glancing at ſome of the late proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, he ſeemed to think, that they tended to hurt the Conſtitution. Here he took notice how the Revolution in Sweden was accompliſhed, and ſaid, it proceeded from the people's impatience to bear the yoke of the Senate, and that they would rather ſubmit to deſpotiſm, as allow the continuance of authority in a body where it was not meant to reſide; and corroborated what he had advanced by a quotation from Monſieur de Lolme.

"The addreſs being read, Dr *Barclay* got up, and ſaid, his ideas and thoſe of the Preſes very nearly met upon the preſent addreſs. Some parts of it met with his hearty approbation:—Other parts he could wiſh to amend. He would conſent to it, with all his heart, if they would eraſe one clauſe, and ſubſtitute another in its ſtead, which the Doctor moved, and was much of the ſame nature as ſome of the reſolutions of the Gentlemen at the St Alban's Tavern,

"A debate of conſiderable importance took place upon this. The original Addreſs was warmly ſupported by Sir *Peter Warrender*, Mr *Brown*, Colonel *Hepburn*, and Mr *Wilkie*. The latter ſaid, if the Addreſs had a fault, it was in being too moderate. For his part, he thought they ſhould have gone greater lengths, and that a diſſolution of the Commons ſhould have been ſupplicated, and their late proceedings ſeverely condemned. But the general temper of the Meeting being for the Addreſs as it preſently ſtood, the roll was called, and it carried by a great majority for the original Addreſs.

"After this buſineſs was over, the Preſes produced a bill for augmenting the ſchoolmaſter's ſalaries, which had been tranſmitted to him by Mr Dalrymple, their repreſentative in Parliament. The Meeting condemned the proceedings of the ſchoolmaſters in this matter, for their not conſulting the landed intereſt, upon a ſubject which ſo materially intereſted them; ordered their Preſes to write Mr Dalrymple, to oppoſe the bill to the utmoſt of his power; and appointed a Committee to correſpond with him, and to meet with the Committees of any other county that may be appointed: And concluded, with returning their thanks to Mr Dalrymple for this attention to his conſtituents."

The London Gazette brought by this day's poſt, contains addreſſes to his Majeſty, from the city of Weſtminſter, city of Durham, city of Worceſter, town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, borough of Buckingham, borough of Newark upon Trent, town of Maidſtone, borough of Ayleſbury, inhabitants of Sandwich, county of Lanark, inhabitants of Glaſgow, and borough of Dundee.

On Friday the 20th current, died, at Cranſhaws, in the 60th year of his age, the Rev. Ralph Drummond, miniſter of that pariſh, much regretted.

Saturday, died at Sproughton, in Suffolk, Sir Robert Harland, Bart. Admiral of the Blue.

Yeſterday the following Gentlemen were choſen Governors and Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland;

His Grace the DUKE of BUCCLEUGH, GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. JAMES VEITCH LORD ELLIOCK, DEPUTE GOVERNOR.

Ordinary Directors.	*Extraordinary.*
Sir Archibald Hope, Bart.	Lord Alva,
John Davidſon, Eſq;	Col. Robert Campbell,
James Stirling, Eſq;	John Pringle, Eſq;
George Brown, Eſq;	David Steuart Moncreiff, Eſq;
William Miller, Eſq;	Lord Braxfield,
Gilbert Laurie, Eſq;	Gen. Henry Fletcher,
William Ramſay, Eſq;	Duke of Montroſe,
John Campbell, Eſq;	Ilay Campbell, Eſq;
John Anderſon, Eſq;	George Baillie, Eſq;

MR REINEAGLE'S CONCERT.

Mr Reineagle begs leave reſpectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that his Concert is obliged to be poſtponed till Tueſday next, the 9th inſtant.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, March 2.—Rigby, M'Leod, from Stornaway, with kelp, &c.; Oakletree, Taylor, from Torryburn, with coals; Betſey, Edwards, from ditto, with ditto.—3. Oſwald, Beadie, from Borrowſtounneſs, with porter; Rachell, Cruickſhanks, from Eaſdale, with ſlates; Smart, Wilſon, from Limekilns, with coals.

THE Delegates from the Counties in Scotland, reſpecting the DISTILLERY, are deſired by their Committee to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Thurſday next the 4th March, at one o'clock.

ALEX. KIDD, Clk.

MEETING OF MICHAEL NASEMITH'S Creditors.

THE Committe appointed by the laſt meeting of the late Mr Naſemith's Creditors, intreat the attendance of the whole Creditors, on Monday next, at one o'clock in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on matters of importance.

ARRIVALS AT GREENOCK, Feb. 28. Peggy and Chriſtian, Thomſon, from the herring fiſhing; Mally, Taylor, from ditto; Mally, Lamont, from ditto; Jenny, Campbell from ditto.—29. Matty, Thomſon, from ditto; Wonder, Brodie, from ditto; Iſabella, Skinner, from Dumfries with oats; Martha, Wilſon, from Jamaica, with goods.

FOR LONDON, THE LOVELY MARY,

RICHARD GARDNER

FOR

WILLIAM BEATSON, Maſter,

LYING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and ſails 6th March 1784.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, at 'Change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ſhip, or at William Beatſon's, Queen Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ſhip has neat accommodations for paſſengers, and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

Sale of Upholſtery Goods and Cabinet Work,

At the Warehouſe of the late

ROBERT SCYTH Upholſterer in EDINBURGH,

Firſt Fore Stair below the entry to the New Bridge.

THERE is juſt now ſelling, at the Warehouſe of the ſaid Robert Scyth, conſiderably below prime coſt, and for ready money only, his WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS, conſiſting of Blankets, Moreens, Checks, and a variety of other articles in the Upholſtery Branch:—As alſo, a large aſſortment of Cabinet Work, amongſt which there are ſeveral Deſks and Book-caſes, Cheſts of Drawers, Tables, Looking Glaſſes of different ſizes and patterns, and ten dozen of exceeding good and well-finiſhed Chairs of the neweſt taſte, beſides a great variety of other articles.

The ſale begins at ten o'clock forenoon each lawful day, and continues till ſix in the evening.

It is requeſted, that ſuch perſons as are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Robert Scyth, will order payment immediately to Mr Alexander at the ſhop, who is authoriſed to grant diſcharges; otherwiſe the executor will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of reſorting to legal meaſures. And ſuch perſons as have claims againſt Mr Scyth, will be pleaſed to lodge exact notes thereof with Mr Alexander, betwixt and the 12th o March next.

ALL thoſe indebted to the deceaſed ALEXR. DRYSDALE Copperſmith in Edinburgh, or to Mrs Dryſdale his Widow, are requeſted to make payment of their accompts to James and Thomas Fergusſons copperſmiths, who are empowered to diſcharge the ſame in name of the children, and who carry on the Copperſmith and Brazier buſineſs in all its branches, in the ſhop lately poſſeſſed by Mr Dryſdale, in the Weſt Bow.

At preſent they have a large aſſortment of made work. They will furniſh cuſtomers on the loweſt terms; and commiſſions from the country will be punctually anſwered.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of WILLIAM HUME, Grocer in Edinburgh.

UPON the application of the ſaid William Hume, with concurrence of one of his Creditors, properly qualified, the Lords of Council and Seſſion did this day ſequeſtrate his eſtate real and perſonal, in terms of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, intitled "An "act for rendering the payment of Creditors more equal and expediti-"ous." &c. and appointed his Creditors to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouſe Edinburgh, upon Monday the 15th day of March curt. at 12 o'clock mid-day, in order to name an interim factor upon his ſequeſtrated eſtate.

The Creditors are therefore requeſted to meet by themſelves or their doers, properly authoriſed, and bringing with them the vouchers of their debts, and oaths of verity thereon.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JAMES SYME, ſome time writer in Edinburgh, thereafter reſiding at Queensferry.

THE Truſtees for the ſaid James Syme, and his Creditors, having diſpoſed of the heritable ſubjects, and converted the ſame into caſh; the whole Creditors of the ſaid James Syme, are requeſted inſtantly, and, at furtheſt, betwixt and the 20th March 1784, to lodge their grounds of debt with diſpoſitions on the verity, in the hands of George Jeffrey, writer in Edinburgh, the Truſtee, or of Charles Livingſton writer in Edinburgh; certifying thoſe who ſhall neglect ſo to do, that they will be excluded from any ſhare of the funds under the truſt-right, as it is intended, immediately thereafter, to proceed to a diviſion.

At DENOVAN BLEACHFIELD,

BY FALKIRK, 1784,

ALEX. COLVIN bleaches Cloth at the following prices, viz. all plain linen, wrought in a 900 reed, and under, at 2¼d. per yard; 1000, 1100, and 1200, at 3d.; 1300, and 1400, at 3½d.; 1500, and 1600, at 4d.; 1700, and all above, at 5d.; and all kinds of Figured Linen, Tweels, Cambricks, Cottons, &c. at reaſonable prices.

Cloth for this Field is taken in at Edinburgh, by William Dawſon, merchant, Lawn Market, and George Anderſon, merchant, below the Croſs; by Robert Williamſon, merchant on the ſhore, Leith; William Shanky merchant, Kirkliſton; Widow Syme, merchant at the Dog Well, Linlithgow; James Addiſon, ſen. merchant, Borrowſtounneſs; John Gourlay merchant, Falkirk; William Chriſtie merchant, Stirling; William Hewit merchant, St Ninians; Peter Smith merchant, Down; James Allan Surveyor, and John Blaw weaver, Alloa; Meſſrs Millar and Ewing, and George Colvin, merchants, Glaſgow; Alexander Macdugal merchant, Kilſyth; Mrs Maefarlane, Carron; Alexander M'Carra, merchant, at Carron Shore; and at the Bleachfield.

At all which places receipts will be given.

☞ Yarn bleached at this Field this ſeaſon, if 18 hier, and above, at 10d. per ſpindle: If coarſer, one ſhilling per ſpindle.

BERVIE BLEACHFIELD,

Eight Miles from Montroſe.

On a good Green of a dry ſoil, with a plentiful ſupply of ſpring and river water,

HENRY MILL will lay down cloth as ſoon as the weather will permit, and bleaches without the uſe of rubbing-boards, or any other machine that might prove detrimental to the fabric of the cloth, at thefollowing prices, viz. All plain linen, yard wide or under, wove in

a 900 reed or under,	-	at 2d. per yard.
1000	- -	at 2½d.
1100	- -	at 3d.
1200	-	at 3½d.
1300 and 1400	- -	at 4d.
1500	- -	at 4½d.
1600 and all above	-	at 5d.
Cottons, Lawns, and Cambrics,	-	at 3d.
Damaſks and Tweels, yard-wide,		at 3½d.

All above yard-wide, charged in proportion.

Cloth taken in for this field by Henry Domville at the Iriſh Linen ware-room, Canongate; Alexander Brown at his ſhop, New Bridge; John Stephen, Weſt-Port; and John Pirie foot of the College-Wynd, Cowgate, Edinburgh:—Alſo by Mrs Somerville at her ſhop on the ſhore, and Robert Maving vintner, Leith; Robert Brown dyer, Kirkcalday; James Dalrymple, Dyſart; James Hutchiſon, Dundee; William Moodie ſtamp-maſter, Arbroath; Andrew Binny, Forfar; James Shephard, Kirriemuir; James Mitchell, Brechin; James Blair, Stonehaven; John Malcolm, in the Green, Aberdeen; William Ogilvie, Old Meldrum; Robert Fairly at the ſhore, at Henry Mill's ware-houſe, Montroſe; and at the Bleachfield, Bervie. At all which places receipts will be given.

Henry Mill begs leave to return thanks to his employers laſt ſeaſon, and hopes he will continue to merit their future favours.

TO be SOLD within the Counting-Room of the Edinburgh Sugar-houſe, upon Friday next the 5th day of March, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

FOUR SHARES of the Stock of the Edinburgh Sugarhouſe Company.

——The articles of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of the clerk to the Company, or in the hands of Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh.

To be LET for one or more years, and entered to immediately,

THAT Large DWELLING-HOUSE in the Town of KIRKLISTON,

with Stables, Gardens, and other conveniencies, which were ſome time poſſeſſed by the late Neil Mochrie, vintner.

Theſe Subjects lie on the ſouth-ſide of the high road paſſing through Kirkliſton, and have hitherto been occupied as an inn. They are in good repair, and commodiouſly ſituated.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs Mackay in Briſto-ſtreet, the proprietor, or Robert Chapman clerk of Queen's-ferry, or Bain Whyte, writer, Edinburgh.

SHOTS and ARDRIE TRUSTEES.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of the Truſtees on the Shots and Airdrie Turnpike-roads, for the application of Money ariſing from the Tolls, in terms of the act of Parliament, is to be held at Glaſgow, on the laſt Tueſday in March curt. for the road leading from Livingſtone to Glaſgow; and at Hamilton on the firſt Tueſday in April thereafter, for the branch road leading to the confines of the county of Ayr.

JAMES CUNISON,
JOHN BOYES, junior, } Joint Clerks.

SALE OF OAK WOOD AT PERTH.

UPON Thurſday the 25th day of March, 1784, within the Burrow Muir of Perth, there will be expoſed to public roup and ſale, A Large quantity of OAK WOOD, well grown, and of an age proper for being cut, belonging to the community of the Burgh of Perth. The conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of the Town Clerk. The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, and the perſons intending to offer, are deſired to convene at the houſe of David Srott, Woodkeeper, ſouth ſide of the Burrow Muir.

A HOUSE, GARDEN, & OFFICE-HOUSES,

On the weſt ſide of George's Square, to be LET for one or more years from Whitſunday next,

THAT Large HOUSE on the Weſt Row of the ſaid Square, which belonged to, and was poſſeſſed by, the late Commiſſioner Lockhart, and now by Lady Glaſgow, conſiſting of the following particulars.

On the ground floor, a good kitchen, four rooms, and a large wine cellar with catacombs within the houſe, three other cellars without the houſe, in a large back court, with a larder built upon it, and a pump-well of good water, and behind the court a large garden, neatly laid out, and planted with fruit-trees, ſhrubs, and flowers. On the firſt floor, a handſome dining-room, two other rooms and two cloſets, and a drawing room remarkably elegant, being 32 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in heighth. On the ſecond floor, a large front room, two handſome bed-chambers, and two cloſets. On the third floor, three good bed-chambers, and two large cloſets; and on the garret ſtorey, two fire rooms, and a large cloſet, beſides preſſes and other conveniences. As alſo a coach-houſe and ſtable with four ſtalls, and a hay loft, ſituated near the houſe. The whole premiſſes are new, and fitted up in the beſt manner, and will be ſeen every Tueſday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of ROSEHAUGH, lying in the parish of Spynie, and shire of Elgin.

Theſe lands contain in whole about 184 acres, 132 of which are arable, of an exceeding good ſoil, and the remainder paſture; the whole capable of great improvement. They are held of a ſubject ſuperior, and the preſent free rent is about 70 l. ſterling. The lands are preſently ſet from year to year, except a ſmall part which is let in tack for three years from Whitſunday next 1784.

For further particulars, apply to William Grant, Eſq; of Grantſgreen, near Elgin, or Alexander Nairne writer in Edinburgh.

A Seat for a Gentleman.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 31ſt day of March curt. between four and five afternoon, (the day being changed for the accommodation of offerers),

The Eſtate of HUNTINGTON and MARRYHATTON,

in the pariſhes of Haddington and Gladſmuir, and county of Haddington, conſiſting of about 223 Scots acres, upon which is a large and commodious Manſion-houſe, with ſuitable office-houſes, garden, and other conveniencies for the accommodation of a genteel family, pleaſantly ſituated within two miles of Haddington, and fourteen of Edinburgh.

The Eſtate is all incloſed; has a good deal of thriving timber upon it, already of conſiderable value. The whole, except two ſmall incloſures, have been laid in graſs, and paſtured, ſo is in good condition for being broke up with great emolument, and may, with the garden, houſe, &c. be entered to at any time.

For the encouragement of offerers the premiſſes will be expoſed at 5000 l.

Private offers will be acceptable; and John Smith, writer to the ſignet, has power to conclude a bargain, and give poſſeſſion.

FARMS and DISTILLERIES near Stirling.

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon,

THE commodious and very extenſive DISTILLERIES, lately erected upon the eſtate of James Guild of Myreton, at Balquharn, and at Dolls, with genteel ſlated Dwelling-houſes, Malting Barns, Mills, Dry Kilns, Granaries, Barns, Offices, and Feeding-Houſes for cattle and hogs, completely furniſhed; together with the arable farms contiguous thereto, and lately poſſeſſed with theſe diſtilleries, all incloſed, and in good heart. As alſo, the Farm of KAVERKAE, lately held by James Guild, and Farm of HAUGH MAILILG adjoining to it, and preſently occupied by James Henderſon; and another Farm next to it, preſently poſſeſſed by —— Hall. The whole of theſe Farms lie under the eye of the diſtilleries, and moſt happily ſituated for reaping the fulleſt advantages ariſing from the dung, the ſoil being excellent, the parks well watered, the ſituation warm, early, and ſheltered againſt ſhaking, within one mile of the coal, two of the Frith, and three of Stirling. All the veſſels and utenſils being left ſtanding, and to be ſold by the truſtees of Meſſrs Guild, the entering tenant might begin his diſtillery inſtantly.

ALSO to be LET, the Farm of Dams, with ſlated Houſe, and large Maltin Barn; and the fine extenſive hill farms of Weſthill of Alva and Kaverkae, known to be the beſt feeding ground in the Ochills, and now conveniently joined in one farm, with the hills of Balquharn and Myretoun, together with the Manſion-houſe of Myretoun, and Malting-barn, and the arable ground above the road.

To be Let alſo, and entered to at Whitſunday, 1784.

The fine ſheep farm called the Milnglen of Tillicoultry, preſently poſſeſſed by John and Alexander Marſhals, whoſe tack expires at that time.

It is worthy notice, all thoſe Sheep Farms lie ſo warm, that in the ſevereſt ſtorms they never are obliged to feed, nor do their ſheep ſuffer a want of food, the ſnow never lying on the ſouth ſide of the hills, which enables them to keep all their ſtock white, and to ſell their wool very high.

Propoſals to be delivered in, addreſſed to John Johnſton, Eſq; at Alva.

To be LET alſo, the HOUSES and the MAINS of HANGINGSHAW, at preſent all in graſs, and which has lain ſo about about ten years; and the Weſt farm of Kerhope, preſently poſſeſſed by — Thomſon, remarkable for breeding ſheep, both lying in the pariſh of Yarrow. As alſo, the farm of Helmburn, pretently poſſeſſed by Walter Hogg, whoſe leaſe expires at Whitſunday 1784. Alſo, the Manſion-houſe and Parks of Douglan, pleaſantly ſituated on the rever Eſk, near Langholm.

Propoſals to be delivered to Mr George Malcolm at Burnfoot, who has power to ſet the farms.

AREAS FOR BUILDING In St James's Square, Edinburgh.

THE ſituation of this Square is remarkably dry and healthy; ſheltered from the violence of the weſt wind by the buildings the New Town, and is without the reach of the ſtench of the Butch Shambles, ſo intolerable to the neighbourhood. Beſides the great riety of beautiful views of the adjacent country, the commanding ſpect from it for above 30 miles of the Frith of Forth, and of the ſ ping paſſing up and down, and of the coaſt of Fife, render this ſitua pleaſant beyond deſcription; and which has this peculiar advanta that theſe views can never be interrupted.

St James's Square, is cloſe adjoining to that uſeful and elegant bu ing the Regiſter Office, (in which the whole Gentlemen of the Law concerned,) which there is reaſon to believe, will be finiſhed in t courſe of this year. It is very near to the Theatre Royal, to the G neral Poſt-Office, to the public markets, and to five different Churche and it is much nearer to the High School, to the Universſity, to the B tanic Garden, to the Parliament Houſe, to the Board of Cuſtoms a Exciſe, &c. than any other part of the New Town, a very few houſ excepted; and, as there is ready acceſs to a variety of airings in th country, this ſituation may be truly ſaid to anſwer, both a town a country houſe.

Over and above theſe local advantages, the feuers of St James Square are wholly free of the land-tax, of Miniſters ſtipend, Stent on trade, of Impoſt on Liquors, and of the many other impoſ tions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty are or may be ſub jected. Plenty of good water can be had in the ground at a ſmall e pence, and all the feuers are taken bound to contribute a proportion t the public Police of the Square, by Scavengers, Lamps, &c. And f the encouragement of Builders, the Proprietor takes no premium f the feus, and allows at leaſt a full year before the feu-duty agreed o is to commence.

There is alſo a number of Areas to be feued for building on the ground adjoining this Square, which is likewiſe without the Royalty the City of Edinburgh, and are remarkably well adapted for ſho ware-houſes, wine cellars, &c.

Mr Fergusſon writer, Buchanan's Court, the Proprietor, will ſhow t plan, and inform the terms of feuing, and every other particular re tive to the premiſes.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 29th day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The following Lands and other Subjects,

Which belonged to Meſſrs ROBERT & WILLIAM ALEXANDERS late Merchants in Edinburgh.

SHIRE OF AYR.

LOT I. The Lands of Blackhouſe, Dalmelling, and Boghall, and teinds thereof, lying in the pariſh of Saint Quivox, and ſhire of Ayr, with ſome Houſes and Yards at the Bridge-end of Ayr.

The proven rent, after all deductions, is 190l. 1s. 9d. 9-12ths.

And the proven value of theſe lands, being partly held of the Crown and partly of a ſubject-ſuperior, is L. 8096 11 6 9-12ths.

N.B. The ſubtenants pay of advance rent to the principal tackſmen, L. 388 4 2 11-12ths.

And the proven value of the coal on this eſtate of Blackhouſe, which is ſituate within a very ſmall diſtance of the port of Ayr, is 6000 0 0

Upſet price of lot I. - - L. 14096 11 6 9-12ths

LOT II. The Lands of Duphold and Crofthead, lying in the pariſh and ſhire of Ayr.

The proven free rent is 102 l. 9 s. 4 d.

And proven value, being held feu of the Town of Ayr, at 23 years purchaſe, is L. 2356 14 8

LOT III. The Lands and Barony of Underwood, comprehending the Lands of Fowtown, Wardnuke, and Auldſide, Hoghall, Underhill, and Dixton, and Underwood Mains, lying in the pariſhes of Stair and Craigie, and ſhire of Ayr.

The proven free rent is 199 l. 2 s. 7 d. 9-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of a ſubject-ſuperior, at 23 years purchaſe, is - L. 4580 0 10 3-12ths

SHIRE OF FIFE.

LOT IV. The Lands and Barony of Cluny, and teinds thereof, lying in the pariſhes of Kinglaſſie and Kinghorn, and ſhire of Fife.

The proven free rent is 487 l. 16 s. 4 d. 11-12ths.

And the proven value, being partly held of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject-ſuperior, at 23 years purchaſe, is - - - L. 11219 17 3 2-12ths

And the proven value of the coal on this eſtate of Cluny is - - 1000 0 0

Upſet price of this lot, L. 12219 7 3 2-12ths

This eſtate gives two freehold qualifications in the county.

HOUSES IN PITTENWEEM.

LOT V. Several Houſes, Yards, and others, in and about the town of Pittenweem.

The proven free rent is 26 l. 9 s. 6 d.

And the proven value, being held burgage, at 8 years purchaſe, is - - - L. 211 16 0

SHIRE OF EDINBURGH.

LOT VI. The Lands of Tailend, Little Haugh, and the Mailing of Langſide, in the pariſh of Weſt Calder, and county of Edinburgh.

The proven free rent is, L. 28 13 8 8-12ths

And the proven value, being held of a ſubject ſuperior, at 23 years purchaſe, is L. 659 15 7 4-12ths

LOT VII. The Lands of Clermiſton and Findlayhill, and teinds thereof, lying in the pariſhes of Corſtorphin and Cramond, and ſhire of Edinburgh, with the ſuperiority of a part of theſe lands belonging in property to Mr Walter Scott writer to the ſignet, and which together give a freehold qualification in the county.

The proven free rent is, L. 88 10 4 11-12ths.

And the proven value, at twenty-three years purchaſe is, - L. 2035 19 5 11-12ths

HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

LOT VIII. The Upper Lodging in the back-land in Macmorron's Cloſe, ſouth ſide of the Lawn Market, Edinburgh, at preſent known by the name of Durie's Office.

The proven free rent is, L. 20:

And the proven value, being held burgage, is - L. 200

SUBJECTS IN LEITH.

LOT IX. A Tack from the town of Edinburgh, for three nineteen years after Martinmas 1752 of the Incloſure or Yard at the back of the Weigh-houſe of Leith, with cellars and warehouſes built thereon, preſently poſſeſſed by Meſſ. Ramſay and Williamſon.

The proven value of this tack is, L. 237

BREWERY IN EDINBURGH.

LOT X. The Two Acres of Ground at St Leonard's Wynd, in Pleaſance near Edinburgh, with the brewery, houſe, office-houſes, and whole pertinents lately built thereon, poſſeſſed by Mr Hugh Bell brewer.

The proven value being held of the city of Edinburgh is, L. 2000

SUBJECTS IN LEITH.

LOT XI. The Subjects in Leith formerly occupied as a Cudbear Manufactory.

The proven free rent is, L. 27 19 9 2-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of a ſubject ſuperior, is - - L. 370

SUPERIORITY IN THE SHIRE OF DUMFRIES.

LOT. XII. The Superiority of the Lands of Skiſtingholm or Skiſtinghope, with houſes and pertinents lying within the ſtewartry of Annandale, and ſhire of Dumfries, which gives a freehold qualification.

The proven value is. L. 100

The articles of ſale and progreſs may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon depute clerk of ſeſſion. And further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the ſignet.

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